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Hussein Escapes Attempt on Life; Fighting Flares

BEIRUT, Sept. 1 (UPI).—King Hussein of Jordan escaped an assassination attempt tonight and new fighting broke out between Palestinian guerrillas and the Jordanian Army in Amman, according to reports reaching Beirut.

Iraq tonight threatened to order its 12,000 troops in Jordan to action against King Hussein's men unless Jordanian troops immediately ceased fire against the Palestinian commandos, Baghdad is reported, according to a Reuters dispatch.

[The radio also said that the Iraqi chief of staff had ordered the

Salahuddin forces stationed in Jordan to stand by the side of the guerrillas "to the last breath."

Amman Radio interrupted its programs to say that unknown persons fired at Hussein's motorcade as he drove to Amman airport this evening to welcome his daughter Princess Alia, home from a foreign trip. The princess's plane did not land at Amman but was directed to Beirut after the shooting had started.

The motorcade came under fire from unknown persons near a railway crossing, but no harm came to his majesty, the radio said.

[The radio said "armed men" fired upon the motorcade near an underpass at the Amman railway station, Association Press reported.

"Thank God ... the criminal hands were unsuccessful," said the communiqué issued by the office of Premier Abdel Monem Rifaai. The radio gave to further details.

Guerrilla sources here said an anti-tank shell was fired on the king's motorcade and several of Hussein's aides were wounded. The shell was believed to have missed Hussein's car.

Guerrilla sources here said the incident was a "deliberate provocation" to spark fighting between the government and Palestinian guerrillas.

[The central committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization] denied in a statement tonight that there had been an attempt to kill Hussein. Reuters reported.

[The guerrilla spokesman said, "There are indications that the Israeli government may be considering military action against the Egyptian missile buildup on the canal." According to informed sources Premier Golda Meir said a threat-

"What's true is that the central committee came under Jordanian shelling while it was holding a meeting," the spokesman said, adding that a large number of persons were injured in the shelling. Some of the wounded died, it said.]

The radio made no mention of any other fighting, but the el-Fatah guerrilla group in Beirut said clashes flared at 6 p.m., shortly after the assassination attempt in the area of the airport, spread to all parts of Amman and were still going on at 9 p.m.

A statement from el-Fatah said, "At 9 p.m., the Jordanian authority in Amman was continuing shelling the positions of the revolution and unarmed people. Clashes spread to all areas. The Jordanian authority is trying to frighten the people to force its conditions on the revolution."

"Our forces are returning the attacks without using their full powers. The clashes are going on at the time of issue of this statement."

The guerrillas' central committee reported the Jordanian Army was still shelling the outskirts of Amman at 11 p.m.

[A government communiqué broadcast by Amman Radio at 11 p.m. said, however, that the situation has been brought under control throughout the state.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Over British Test Corridor

Concorde Breaks Sonic Barrier, Nothing Else

By Bernard Weinraub
LONDON, Sept. 1 (NYT).—Fly for the first time over populated is, the controversial supersonic Concorde airfoil soared today over 300-mile corridor along the coast West Scotland, Wales and land.

he double-bang of the super-plane—a sound resembling ant thunder—was heard late afternoon over two key monitoring stations at Oban Cathedral, in Scotland, and at St. David's Cathedral, in Wales. Up now, the transport's tests had been carried out over the th Sea.

tanding near the cathedral's minarets, thousands of Scottish citizens peered into the clear sky and saw the triangular plane sweep southward. In 20 seconds later came the sonic boom.

No Damage
Although windows in some buildings shook, there were no reports damage. At 6:04 p.m., 18 minutes later, the sound of two



POINT BLANK—Rightist Israeli opposition leader Menahem Begin using a map to show a Jerusalem rally of 5,000 how withdrawal from captured Arab territory would place most of Israel within range of Arab guns.

Egypt Missile Buildup Involved

Israel Defers Further Moves To Advance the Peace Talks

By Peter Gross

JERUSALEM, Sept. 1 (NYT).—The Israeli government postponed today diplomatic moves toward advancing the peace talks with the Arab states, until the Egyptian missile buildup on the Suez Canal has been neutralized.

[There are indications that the Israeli government may be considering military action against the Egyptian missile buildup on the canal, the Associated Press reported. According to informed sources Premier Golda Meir said a threat-

"What's true is that the central committee came under Jordanian shelling while it was holding a meeting," the spokesman said, adding that a large number of persons were injured in the shelling. Some of the wounded died, it said.]

The strong arguments of Defense Minister Moshe Dayan have prevailed in the divided Israeli cabinet, according to authoritative sources, at least until the United States declares its reaction to the alleged cease-fire violations by Egypt. A statement of the American administration's position is awaited with

Mrs. Meir seem at least to have convinced her and a cabinet majority that Israel should not rush back into the Jarring talks.

Gen. Dayan did not attend today's cabinet meeting, which dealt largely with subjects other than the peacemaking efforts, though it had been called for that purpose. Key Labor party ministers are to meet again Thursday to pursue military and political developments before the full cabinet reassembles.

Sen. Fulbright said the language in which Israel would feel it necessary to take action.

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Israelis Demolish 8 Houses In Retaliatory Lebanon Raid

TEL AVIV, Sept. 1 (NYT).—Israeli ground forces demolished eight houses in a retaliatory raid across the Lebanese border last night. A military spokesman said one Israeli soldier was killed and two injured in the action.

The target was Bet Lff, about two miles north of the border in western Lebanon. The village was said to have been the base from which Arab guerrillas had operated against civilian targets in upper Galilee.

Israeli forces have been crossing the border to strike at guerrillas but they met resistance last night. Details of the engagement were not made public, but a report from the front said the battle was brief. The Israeli Air Force pursued the attack on bases in Bet Lff. The air strike took place at midday.

Bet Lff is in an area where the Beirut government claims authority. It is not situated in "Fatah Land," the southeast corner of Lebanon that has been abandoned to the guerrillas.

"Fatah Land" was also attacked today from the air. It was bombed by jets intermittently for 45 minutes.

According to army headquarters here, the ground raiders also took prisoners suspected guerrillas.

The Lebanese Army said nine buildings were demolished and 12 damaged and two persons injured. The Israelis said they brought back weapons, ammunition, mines and documents. No information was obtainable on the effects of the air strikes.

Arabs Kill Guerrilla

TEL AVIV, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Arab watchmen at a gas station at Rafat in the occupied Gaza Strip tonight killed an Arab guerrilla after he hurled a grenade at them, an army spokesman said here.

Observers noted that this was one of the first cases reported of a guerrilla being killed by local Arab inhabitants.

Hussein Is Safe After Attack; Fighting Flares Up in Amman

(Continued from Page 1) The newspaper said if such a promise was not given by the Iraqis, the king "will ask the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from the Jordanian capital."

The reported departure of Hussein's envoy to Baghdad was only hours before a speech by the Jordanian monarch Saturday in which he denied he was seeking the withdrawal of some 12,000 Iraqi troops from his territory.

"We are determined to keep every Arab soldier who gives us the honor of standing with us on our territory. The Jordanian and Iraqi armies, moreover, have stood united in the face of Israeli aggression in 1948 and again in 1967," the king said.

Earlier Attempts

AMMAN, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—King Hussein once had a medal shot off his chest by an assassin's bullet.

That was one of several attempts on his life. It happened in 1961 in Jerusalem's Al Aqsa mosque, when gunmen murdered his grandfather, King Abdullah.

Another assassination attempt came last June 9 when guerrillas ambushed the king's motorcade on its way into Amman from his summer villa west of the capital.

According to reports, three of Hussein's bodyguards were killed.

The king was wounded, but leaped out of his car and opened fire on his attackers, six of whom were killed and one captured.

The king's enemies once substituted deadly poison for his nose drops. The young monarch has remarked that he "sometimes feels like a character in a detective novel."

Nixon Meets Advisers on Middle East

No Comment Made On Israeli Charges

By Carroll Kilpatrick

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Sept. 1 (UPI).—President Nixon conferred with his top diplomatic and military advisers today on the Middle East situation in general and on Israel's increasing impatience with U.S. refusal to acknowledge Egypt's alleged cease-fire violations.

Despite Israeli Premier Golda Meir's reference to a "strenuous dispute" with the United States over Israel's claim that there have been repeated Egyptian violations, the White House maintained a strict silence.

The refusal to speak publicly about alleged violations took on new significance following the disclosure today that the verification panel set up to evaluate and follow the military situation in the Middle East, met here today.

The President did not attend that meeting, which was headed by Henry A. Kissinger, his assistant for national security affairs, and is made up of intelligence experts. The administration clearly decided to conduct its diplomacy on the matter behind the scenes and to maintain pressure on both sides to negotiate under United Nations auspices.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said he would have no comment on Israel's claim of eight Egyptian cease-fire violations except to say that "we are assisting in the surveillance of the cease-fire and we are in touch with both parties."

Agnaw Reports

Attending the meeting in addition to the President and Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew were Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard, Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Joseph J. Sisco, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, CIA director Richard Helms and Mr. Kissinger.

At the meeting, Mr. Agnew gave a brief report on his five-nation Asian journey and later met with the President and Mr. Kissinger for a more detailed report.

Mr. Agnew will fly Wednesday to Johnson City, Texas, to report on his trip to former President Johnson, and later will go to Ocean City, Md., for a rest before beginning his speaking tour next week in behalf of Republican congressional and gubernatorial candidates.

In reporting on his trip, Mr. Agnew emphasized the need for sustained or increased material aid as American troops are withdrawn from Asian countries.

It is important, he said, "that as the Nixon doctrine progresses and our forces disengage from Asia, that the governments there who have been dependent upon us for security have increased material assistance of both a military and economic nature."

Israel Delays Peace Moves

(Continued from Page 1) been claiming for the last three weeks—that Egyptian units were preparing new missile sites far closer to the Suez Canal cease-fire line than had been operative before the truce.

Gen. Dayan pressed his argument that this advanced anti-aircraft capability constituted an immediate military threat to Israeli defenses of the cease-fire line. Qualified sources said that Israeli forces could, with difficulty, counter the new weapons already installed, but not if the buildup continued unchecked.

Israeli Budget Increased

JERUSALEM, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The Knesset (parliament) today approved a \$336 million additional defense budget.

It also approved sweeping tax increases on a wide range of imported and consumer goods designed to raise about one-third of the new defense budget. The rest would be raised through foreign loans, Finance Ministry officials said.

Suharto Leaves Today on Delayed Netherlands Trip

DIJAKARTA, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—President Suharto is scheduled to leave here tomorrow on his twice-postponed state visit to the Netherlands amid reports of renewed protests against the Indonesian leader's visit.

President Suharto called off his trip indefinitely an hour before he was due to fly out of Djakarta on Sunday night after armed Ambonese separatists seized the Indonesian ambassador's residence in The Hague.

Premier Piet de Jong told parliament that President Suharto's visit would now be cut to one day, instead of the planned four days.

Anti-Suharto March

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Nearly 3,000 persons marched through the center of Amsterdam tonight, chanting "Suharto murderer," in protest against the two-day state visit to Holland by President Suharto, of Indonesia.

Schiller to Visit Moscow

BONN, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Karl Schiller, minister of economics, will visit Moscow Sept. 23 and 24, the government announced today.

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JUNGLE BELLES.—Wearing a sarong, with her handbag at her feet and holding onto a Chinese AK-47 assault rifle, this Cambodian girl prepares to march into the jungle and to war. Women have started joining the Cambodian Army as medics as well as soldiers.

New U.S.-Soviet Draft Bid To Ban Seabed Nuclear Arms

By Thomas J. Hamilton

GENEVA, Sept. 1 (NYT).—The United States and the Soviet Union urged the disarmament conference today to give prompt approval to their much-revised draft treaty to prohibit the implantation of nuclear weapons in the seabed outside the 12-mile coastal limit.

After introducing their latest proposal, they asked members of the conference to lobby in favor of it when it is submitted to the United Nations General Assembly this fall for approval.

U.S. sources explained that this means it would permit a state that lacked the resources to carry out its own investigation, and did not want to ask the help of the United States or the Soviet Union, to request help from the secretary general. It would also permit requests for assistance to the General Assembly, the Security Council or the International Court of Justice, they said.

The two principal revisions are: a party to the treaty will be permitted to request UN help, if needed, in determining whether there had been a violation, a commitment requiring all parties to carry on further negotiations in good faith, "for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed, the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof," was transferred from the preamble to the operative section, to give it more binding effect.

Swedish Demand

Under a third change, any party to the treaty which had decided to investigate a reported violation would be required to report its action and the results of its investigation, to all other parties. Under further changes in this article, the secretariat suspected of violation, together with "any coastal state," in the region, would be authorized to take part in the process of consultation and verification.

The two key changes were incorporated as a result of an agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union Washington, though reluctant to accept a Swedish demand for greater emphasis on further negotiations, went along in return for Moscow's acceptance of UN participation in checking up on violations. James F. Leonard, the U.S. delegate, said that the treaty would reduce to "a fraction of one percent" the possibility of a seabed's arms race and appeared to rule out complete demilitarization.

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has agreed to a proposal for more negotiations held out to the end against Canada's more specific proposal that

Russians Stress Backing for Hanoi

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The Kremlin leadership today pledged continued material support to North Vietnam and restated its faith that Communist forces will triumph throughout Southeast Asia.

The policy statement came in a message from Moscow to the government leaders of North Vietnam on the occasion of its 25th anniversary as a republic. It was signed by Communist party general secretary, Leonid I. Brezhnev; Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and President Nikolai V. Podgorny.

The message repeated the Soviet demand that the United States and its allies withdraw all their troops from Vietnam without conditions.

The heads of state of Gabon and the Ivory Coast are not at the summit meeting.

In his speech, the emperor said:

"While this past year has been a year of cooperation and understanding among member states, it

Cambodians Fighting to Retake Town

Their Troops Advance Within a Mile of Sraeng

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Cambodian troops today fought to within just over a mile of Sraeng in their drive to recapture the small town 28 miles southwest of Phnom Penh.

A Cambodian military spokesman said the government troops included some just back from training in South Vietnam. No casualty figures for either side were available.

About 300 Viet Cong attacked Sraeng late Friday night, and the government defenders pulled out on Sunday in the face of heavy Communist pressure.

Cambodian aircraft and artillery struck at the guerrillas yesterday as ground reinforcements were rushed to the area.

The spokesman said that the Viet Cong had been cutting down powerlines between Phnom Penh and a small hydroelectric dam about 74 miles southwest of the capital.

Prisoners Escape

SAIGON, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—A group of 40 Communist war prisoners overpowered their guards on a South Vietnamese island yesterday, seized the guards' guns and fought a fierce battle with military police, the Saigon military command reported today.

When the fighting on Phu Quoc Island, in the Gulf of Thailand, was over, 29 of the prisoners had fled into the mountains, where they were being hunted by government troops. Nine lay dead, and two were wounded.

One guard was killed and one wounded in the fighting.

A Saigon spokesman said it was the biggest mass escape in the history of the camp, which, he said, has over 20,000 inmates.

In the war in Vietnam, a military spokesman reported that South Vietnamese regulars and militia teamed with American forces to kill 50 Reds in an eight-hour battle in Binh Thuan Province, about 125 miles northeast of Saigon, yesterday.

The battle was the only major action reported today as war activity continued to fall off after two days of heavy Viet Cong shelling before and during Sunday's Senate elections.

Troop Cutback

SAIGON, Sept. 1 (AP).—The U.S. 19th Light Infantry Brigade and the 3d Brigade of the 9th Infantry Division are being deactivated within the next six weeks as part of the American troop cutback in South Vietnam, informed sources disclosed tonight.

After rejecting the amendment—which would have allowed the president to suspend the Dec. 31, 1971, deadline for up to 60 days in a military emergency—the Senate beat back a series of additional amendments and moved toward final passage of the \$19.2 billion military procurement bill, which is on the floor since July 23. They were:

• An amendment by William Proxmire, D-Wis., Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., and Harold Hughes, D-Iowa, barring the future use of draftees in Indochina for combat operations. It was defeated by a 71-22 vote.

Sen. Proxmire said draftees comprise only 11 percent of total U.S. forces but suffer 46 percent of combat deaths because the Army permits enlistees to volunteer for noncombat service. Sen. Stevens replied that if the amendment were passed the army would not be able to refill its combat units.

• An amendment by Edmund S. Muskie, D-Maine, and Margaret Chase Smith, R-Maine, to split the \$2.1 billion destroyer contract awarded to Litton Industries for Mississippi shipyards and require half the contract to be given to other shipbuilding facilities. Maine's bath iron works was the unsuccessful bidder on the contract.

The Nixon administration won virtually every important vote on the procurement bill beating back attempts to block enlargement of

Vatican Increases Prices of Goods Available to Its 2,000 Employees

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The cost of living rose with a vengeance in the Vatican today and pontifical policemen, among others, are not happy about it.

Officials in the 108.7-acre city-state decreed price rises for gasoline, meat, liquor and other commodities. The increases matched similar price rises in Italy last week.

Several of the 150 papal gendarmes said that they were protesting the increase by failing to collect their monthly paychecks.

The gendarmes have been grumbling for more than a year about their pay and working conditions.

The pope raised the pay of more than 2,000 Vatican employees last month by 10 percent. The gendarmes, however, say that they were promised increased backdated to July of last year.

Today the Vatican increased its gasoline prices by nearly 40 percent. In the Vatican supermarket, the price of liquor was increased by 30 percent and that of meat by 25 percent.

Nigeria Reconciled at OAU With Biafra's African Allies

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Sept. 1 has however been one of frustrations and setbacks in our constant fight against racism and colonialism.

In South Africa, the pernicious alliance of colonialism and racism has created problems of ominous dimensions.

Ian Smith and his collaborators have consolidated their regime and have declared Zimbabwe a so-called Rhodesian republic.

"South Africa has elevated its inhuman policy of racial discrimination and exploitation of the African people and has extended its apartheid policy to the international territory of Namibia (Southwest Africa).

Portugal has intensified its colonial war in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea Bissau.

The Western powers, who unfortunately support these regimes, have not—despite the avalanche of appeals from freedom-loving peoples of the world—thus far ceased from rendering material assistance to these regimes.

"In keeping, therefore, with the nature of the problems, we cannot overemphasize the need to devise a new method by which these powers could be persuaded to desist from continuing such a policy which is detrimental to the peace and security of the continent."

But it was not known there had been reconciliation with Gabon and the Ivory Coast until the emperor's announcement during his opening speech at the OAU's seventh summit meeting.

The heads of state of Gabon and the Ivory Coast are not at the summit meeting.

In his speech, the emperor said:

"While this past year has been a year of cooperation and understanding among member states, it

Soviet Embassador to Die

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The director of a mechanical repair shop in Rustavi, Soviet Georgia, has been sentenced to death by the Georgian Supreme Court for embezzlement, the newspaper Zary Vostoka reported.

D. Kobashidze, the director, was found guilty of stealing 127,404 rubles (\$141,418) from the company treasury over a four-year period beginning in 1962.

Fishermen End Protest

VICTORIA, British Columbia

Opposed It Six Years Ago

U. of Alabama Students Favor Integration by a 3-1 Margin

By Stuart Auenbach

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Students at the University of Alabama who six years ago voted five-to-three against integration now support it by a three-to-one margin, a sociologist reported here yesterday.

Nevertheless, Donald E. Muir told the American Sociological Association, most white students at the university still oppose mixing socially with black students. But three surveys taken since 1963 show that the tide is changing.

Mr. Muir, a professor of sociology at the university, said that the change in attitude of students at the University of Alabama, "is representative of many deep-Southern institutions... of higher learning."

"The students are getting more and more liberal," Prof. Muir observed in an interview. "The freshman classes are more liberal than the seniors."

Prof. Muir's findings of growing student liberalism—based on samplings of 10 percent of Alabama's white students in April, 1963; November, 1966, and last November—may significantly alter the

Primaries Held In Nevada and North Dakota

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP).—Incumbent Democrat Howard W. Cannon and William Raggio, a Republican hand-picked by President Nixon, faced token opposition today for U.S. Senate nominations in Nevada's primary election.

In North Dakota, both Democratic incumbent Sen. Quentin N. Burdick and Republican Rep. Thomas S. Kleppe were unopposed for Senate nominations in their party primaries.

Mr. Raggio, 43, a Reno district attorney, was urged into the Senate contest by the White House with the hope he could cut into the Democrats' seven-seat majority in the Senate. He favors a tough stance with campus radicals.

Almost assured of nomination for a tenth term as Nevada's sole congressman, Rep. Walter S. Baring, 58, a conservative Democrat, is opposed by Otto Renzetti, 43, a Las Vegas physician. Reno housewife Betty L. Victoria and Las Vegas security guard J. Robert Charles seek the GOP nomination for the office.

Lt. Gov. Ed Lake, a wealthy Las Vegas businessman, was opposed only by housewife Margie Dyer for the GOP gubernatorial nomination to succeed Gov. Paul Laxalt, retiring after one term. There was a four-way contest in the Democratic primary for governor.

2 White Policemen Indicted In Ga. Rioting in Which 6 Died

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 1 (AP).—A federal grand jury indicted two white policemen today in connection with riots in which six Negroes were shot dead.

Policeman William Samuel Dennis was charged with the fatal shooting of John W. Stokes and Louis C. Dinkins, another officer, was charged with wounding Louis Nelson Williams.

The rioting last May 11 followed the fatal beating of a black youth, Charles Oatman, 16, while in jail. Two black teen-agers have since been indicted in the death.

60 Hurt in Outbreak

More than 60 persons were wounded in the violence that included firebombing, sniper fire and window smashing. It was finally brought under control by the National Guard.

Both policemen were charged with violation of the civil rights of Mr. Stokes and Mr. Williams under the Civil Rights Act.

U.S. Attorney Jackson B. Smith Jr. said that the indictments ended the federal efforts in the case. He said that the penalty for the fatal shooting could mean life imprisonment while the penalty for

Balloonist Dies In 800-Foot Fall In West Germany

AUGSBURG, West Germany, Sept. 1 (AP).—A 60-year-old balloonist fell to his death today after being yanked apart by a runaway balloon.

Augsburg police said Martin Jaeger was filling balloons with hydrogen gas before a competition when he noticed a nearby balloon had come loose from its moorings and started to rise.

They said Mr. Jaeger grabbed an anchor rope in an attempt to hold the balloon but it pulled him into the air. Witnesses said he tried to climb into the balloon's basket but his strength failed and he fell about 800 feet to his death.

Woman Balloonist Injured

TEDDINGTON, England, Sept. 1 (AP).—Christine Turnbull, 23, a young woman pilot—one of few such women pilots in the world—suffered serious injuries today in a 40-foot fall from a balloon that ruptured from its moorings in a gust of wind.

CHUNN
Women Athletes (Press)
PERFUMES
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PHILADELPHIA STORY—Police line up Black Panther suspects after a series of weekend street gun battles in which nine policemen were shot, one of whom died. The suspects above were captured when police crashed into a Panther headquarters.

Medical Tests for Miss Atkins

Trial of Manson Is Put Off for Second Day

By Douglas E. Kneeland
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 1 (NYT).—Susan Denise Atkins, a co-defendant in the murder trial of Charles M. Manson, underwent further medical tests today.

They also felt that Negroes would not become "effusive, overbearing and disagreeable" if educated at a white university, and that Negroes would not take revenge on whites if their economic status was raised.

But the whites felt that the Negro "is generally shiftless, lazy and lacks ambition"; that he is not as trustworthy as whites, and that the moral standard of the South would drop if Negroes use the same public facilities as whites.

By last year, most of these views had changed. But the students still thought that Negroes are more superstitious than whites.

"Negative stereotypes of blacks are held by a rapidly-decreasing minority of the students," Prof. Muir said.

Prof. Muir offered no reason for the shift in attitudes, except to say "that the changing national environment is leading to an increased acceptance of blacks by white university students."

Man Whose Dog Died on Flight Hacks Airliner With Ax in Miami

MIAMI, Sept. 1 (AP).—A man who, police say, blamed Eastern Air Lines for the death of his champion Irish wolfhound walked into an Eastern jet yesterday and chopped 18 holes in its underbelly with an ax, airport officials said.

Deputy James Touchton said that Thomas William Brown, 38, recently had shipped the dog aboard an Eastern flight. The dog, valued by Mr. Brown at \$20,000, died in transit and Mr. Brown blamed faulty ventilation aboard the airplane, the deputy said.

Mr. Brown had been trying to get reimbursement from the airline, the deputy said.

Airport police said that Mr. Brown walked out on the ramp as the plane was unloading passengers and crew and began chopping near the nose wheel. He worked his way back as far as the cargo loading doors halfway down the fuselage, walking along the ground and wielding the ax above his head.

The plane was a Boeing 727 that had just arrived from New York.

Mr. Brown also threw a can of black enamel at the plane, spattering it over the cockpit area, police said. The ax slashed through cables and hydraulic lines, grounding the plane, officers said.

An airline spokesman could give no estimate of the dollar damage to the three-engine jet airliner. A federal marshal took Mr. Brown into custody and FBI agents questioned him. He was charged with destruction of an aircraft and held under \$100,000 bond.

U.S. Airlines Begin to Trim In-Flight Movie Programs

By Peter Watson
NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Those luxurious in-flight films instituted by the major American airlines during the affluent 1960s may well become the next casualty of the austere 1970s.

Already, American Airlines has announced cutbacks. Trans World Airlines and United Air Lines say they may follow suit.

All three carriers spend individually from \$4 million to \$8 million a year on the films, collecting little in the way of offsetting revenues. Each showed a net loss in their operating statements for the first six months of 1970. TWA led the way with a deficit of \$44.5 million, followed by United with a \$20.7-million loss and American with a \$1.7-million deficit.

For its part, United says that it will follow TWA's lead. United shows films on about 107 of its 1,900 daily flights and about 30 of these would be affected by acceptance of American's new policy.

American announced that it would eliminate movies during periods of minimal passenger interest in an apparent attempt to ease the earnings deficit. So, effective Sept. 14, all in-flight films now shown after 10 p.m. and before noon will be dropped. About 18 of the 175 daily American flights featuring films will be affected.

Although TWA already does not show films after 10 p.m., the airline has apparently set Oct. 1 as the deadline for a decision on whether to follow American in cancelling morning shows. In 1961, TWA initiated in-flight films and now has about 115 daily flights featuring them.

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Kennan View of Summit Parley

Russians Got '61 Impression Of Kennedy as 'Not Forceful'

By Michael T. Kaufman

WALTHAM, Mass., Sept. 1.—I have been challenged right there (NYT).—The Russians came away on the spot," Mr. Kennan said in from the 1961 summit conference with an impression of President John F. Kennedy as "a tongue-tied young man" who lacked force, according to George F. Kennan.

In a wide-ranging taped appraisal of the late President, Mr. Kennan, a Soviet expert and former ambassador, said the impression conveyed by the youthful President probably encouraged the Soviet Union to send missiles to Cuba.

The tapes, whose transcripts cover 217 pages, were made on March 23, 1965. They take the form of an interview, with Mr. Kennan being asked questions by the late Prof. Louis Fischer, a former member of the Institute for Advanced Study, in Princeton, N.J.

The recollections are among the material being released by the John F. Kennedy Library that is being temporarily housed at the Federal Records Center here.

In general, Mr. Kennan indicates in the tapes how he observed the President's growing grasp and command of his job. But he says that after the Vienna meeting, early in Mr. Kennedy's term, he was "disappointed."

Mr. Kennan was called from his ambassadorial post in Yugoslavia to Paris to read the verbaterum account of the summit exchange.

"I felt that he had not acquitted himself well on this occasion and that he permitted Khrushchev to say many things which should



George F. Kennan

"The terrible difficulty here was that it seems in those years as though there was a certain political dividend always to be reaped here at home, in terms of internal politics, by a strong and flamboyant anti-Communist demonstrative posture," Mr. Kennan said.

Women's Lib Gains Point With Navy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Seaman Anna Flores, 23, a Dallas WAVE who sued the Navy last month for trying to oust her from the service because she became pregnant while unmarried, will be allowed to remain on active duty.

The Navy said yesterday she "will be retained on active duty and that this incident should not affect her future eligibility for duty assignments, promotions or re-enlistment for which she is qualified." In her suit the WAVE accused the Navy of applying a double standard by treating men who get women pregnant differently than women who get pregnant.

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Labor Party Board Blames Polls, Not Wilson, for Loss

By Paul Hofmann

LONDON, Sept. 1 (NYT).—The Labor party's National Executive Committee, in a report today on the defeat in the general election last June, avoided pinning the blame on Harold Wilson, the former prime minister, and excoriated the pollsters.

However, other party documents, also published today, indicated that left-wing groups in the rank and file were preparing to attack Mr. Wilson and other party leaders at the Labor party's forthcoming conference in Blackpool.

A motion submitted by the party committee of Reading, an industrial city west of London, asserted that the election defeat was caused by, among other things, "too much emphasis during the campaign on personalities, leading to complacency and overconfidence."

This was understood as a thinly disguised move for a conference vote of censure against Mr. Wilson, who has remained the party's leader in Parliament. Some other motions also sounded critical of the Wilson leadership, while yet others expressed thanks to him and the Labor government.

Revolt Doubted

Mr. Wilson himself, in a British Broadcasting Corporation radio interview last week, appeared to take it for granted that his party leadership would not be questioned and that the Blackpool conference would not be "hostile."

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Fair Trial

When Ronnie McLucas was found guilty of conspiracy to murder, his attorney commented: "I believe they gave a black revolutionary a fair trial." This will distract by the Black Panthers and their white allies, but it seems amply justified by the facts. It is also an implied but quite pointed rebuke to those who, in the turmoil that preceded the opening of the case, doubted whether such a fair trial was possible for a black revolutionary anywhere in the United States.

Indeed, quite apart from the conduct of the trial itself, the atmosphere surrounding it was not vindictive, despite gruesome testimony to the torture and murder of Laer Rackley, himself a Black Panther. Whatever extra-judicial manifestations there were came from those who exchanged cries of "Power to the people" with the defendant in the courtroom, and paraded outside with placards denouncing the trial as a "racist frame-up."

There are other trials to follow this in the Rackley case, trials whose implications are more serious in that the prosecution will seek to involve leaders of the Black Panther movement in the conspiracy. Tensions may well mount again. But the simplistic cry of "Free the Black Panthers" which enlisted so much emotional sympathy among white radicals has been demonstrated to be a

slogan that is valid only in a truly revolutionary context.

That is to say, murder has been done, and there is at least a prima facie case that it was committed as an act of political discipline, wholly outside the law. The state, and the society it represents, has an obligation to determine who was responsible for that act. To demand anything else is to call upon society to abdicate its responsibility.

The McLucas trial showed that society could discharge its obligation with fairness and discrimination: McLucas, after prolonged and earnest deliberation by the jury, was acquitted of three of the charges against him. There is no reason to assume that succeeding trials in the case will be conducted less responsibly; unhappily, there is also no reason to hope that the supporters of the accused will be any more responsible.

In the United States, the expression of revolutionary opinions is free. The commission of revolutionary acts is subject to lawful restraint and, if necessary, punishment. Both of the conditions have to be maintained in a free society—or it will no longer be free. Laer Rackley found that out, painfully and fatally. It would be well if all Americans who respond facilely to such slogans as "Power to the people" should ask themselves: "What people? How many of them? Power to do what—and how?"

Mr. Agnew 'Shows the Flag'

In recent decades vice-presidential travel abroad has often been the diplomatic equivalent of "showing the flag." It has served to reassert American interest in a threatened area or to reassure silent states at a nervous moment. But sometimes its purposes have been much more political than diplomatic.

Spiro Agnew's six-day caravan through Asia to re-explain the Nixon doctrine conformed to this pattern. It may have done more to confuse than to clarify American intentions in the Far East, but it did launch the Vice-President on this fall's electioneering in a cloud of headlines, all designed to lend a patina of authenticity to the evidences of administration "success" Mr. Agnew went to Asia to find.

In Seoul, hours of "hard bargaining" between the Vice-President and President Park of South Korea failed to produce a communiqué on the linkage between American funds for modernization of the Korean Army and the withdrawal of American troops. Mr. Agnew's own statement that plans to withdraw 20,000 troops this year represented only a first step toward withdrawal of all 64,000 American troops in, perhaps, five years brought a White House disclaimer. "At this time there are no plans or intentions to draw down additional forces," said a presidential spokesman.

Only a few days before the Agnew trip began, a high White House official said a careful study had convinced the administration that a modernized South Korean Army,

backed up by the United States forces left after the planned withdrawal of 20,000 men, would be capable of repelling any threat short of a full-scale joint assault by North Korea and Communist China. The American message to South Korea, as defined by this White House official, was that removing the 20,000 Americans now would make it easier to induce Congress to keep the remaining American troops in Korea. All that was left of that message after the Agnew visit was a smoke bomb.

The smoke was just as thick over Cambodia as the Vice-President explained and re-explained what administration policy was in that battleground. His initial statement that it would be "impossible" to withdraw all American combat forces from Vietnam if the Lon Nol government fell to the Communists underwent dilution after dilution.

In the end, Mr. Agnew explained that what he meant all along was the timetables for Vietnamese withdrawal "might not be as ambitious" as the administration would like if the Communists prevailed in Cambodia.

Now that the Vice-President is on his way home, the White House professes pleasure at his performance abroad. That gratification may be based on something more than is currently in the record. Otherwise, the diplomatic dividends seem decidedly marginal, as against those connected with Mr. Agnew's stamping for Republican candidates this fall.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Unfettered Fedayeen

All the signs are that Hussein and Nasser have decided to initiate a campaign of limitation using political, policing and occasionally military methods rather than to go all-out to annihilate the guerrillas. After all, there is no hurry about disarming the fedayeen, for the peace talks in New York are only just beginning and for the time being they look more like failing than being a quick success.

Not until there are definite signs of results will there be any urgency about curbing the guerrillas' activities. Until then, the two heads of state will probably aim more at damping down polemics against peaceful solution as far as possible and seeking allies among moderate Palestinians by promising their representation at the talks.

—From the *New Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

* * *

Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, brings words of moderation to bear on the Middle East situation.

It is reassuring that he describes the cease-fire plan as a chance of approaching a settlement "from a position of realism and responsibility." He adds the forces of peace in this.

Similarly, Mr. Richard Nixon, the U.S. President, is entitled to world thanks for the patient part he has played in working to defuse the most explosive problem of our time.

That America and Russia, deliberately shedding the histrionics of propaganda, have succeeded in bringing the Israelis and the Arabs to the conference chamber is a triumph for the traditional techniques of secret diplomacy.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 2, 1895

PARIS—A spirit of exuberance marked the celebration of the Woman Suffrage victory in the United States at the dinner held here last night at the American Women's Club in the Hotel Petrograd. Mrs. Marion Parkhurst of New York presided, and some forty women, representing as many States, were present. The delegates from Wyoming and Tennessee were loudly applauded, as being representatives of the 1st and 26th State to give women the right to vote.

Fifty Years Ago

September 2, 1925

PARIS—A spirit of exuberance marked the celebration of the Woman Suffrage victory in the United States at the dinner held here last night at the American Women's Club in the Hotel Petrograd. Mrs. Marion Parkhurst of New York presided, and some forty women, representing as many States, were present. The delegates from Wyoming and Tennessee were loudly applauded, as being representatives of the 1st and 26th State to give women the right to vote.



Conservation May Go Over Big in America—But What the Hell Do the Gooks Know About Environment?

By Anatole Shub

PARIS. How to arrange the political future of South Vietnam appears to be emerging as the key issue in the new phase of the Paris peace talks, involving top-flight American and North Vietnamese negotiators as well as increasing diplomatic activity on the fringes of the deadlocked peace conference.

David Bruce, the new chief U.S. negotiator, arrived here four weeks ago, while Hanoi's Minister of State, Xuan Thuy, returned last Wednesday. They will hold their first publicly acknowledged meeting Thursday at the 10-day formal conference session. Both sides firmly decline all comment on secret talks.

Furthermore, a key South Vietnamese political figure unexpectedly arrived in Paris Tuesday morning, charged with what he described as a "special mission of military interest." He is former general Tran Van Don, retiring chairman of the South Vietnamese Senate Defense Committee and a close associate of Gen. Duong Van "Big" Minh, who has often figured in speculation over a possible "peace government" in Saigon.

Sen. Don said on arrival that he would meet Wednesday with the Saigon delegation to the peace talks, and would remain in Paris "some time" before going via London to the opening of the UN General Assembly in New York, and then to Washington.

Meanwhile, French President Pompidou Tuesday afternoon conferred with René Sérusse, France's delegate general in North Vietnam, whose recall from Hanoi had not been previously announced. French diplomats have been active in attempting to promote a neutralist regime in Saigon.

These and other developments appear to indicate that South Vietnamese political future is becoming the crux of serious negotiations. The question of U.S. military withdrawal, which was equally controversial in the secret talks between U.S. and North Vietnamese negotiators last year, now appears relegated to a secondary role.

This change in emphasis is largely a result of the Nixon administration's "Vietnamization" program, under which U.S. troops are being gradually withdrawn without—thus far—any known quid pro quo from Hanoi or dramatic change on the battlefield.

However ludicrous this possibility may seem, Hanoi apparently con-

tinues to insist that the United States cooperate in bilaterally determining the shape of a new South Vietnamese government. On the other hand, Ambassador Bruce, on the basis of his long experience as a U.S. envoy in London, Paris, Bonn and elsewhere, is believed to feel that U.S. intervention in the domestic politics of other countries has usually been counterproductive—with all parties ultimately resenting U.S. interference, and ending in any case by resolving their problems among themselves. Therefore, conference observers believe that Xuan Thuy will be told that, while the bilateral talks with Bruce can explore the possibilities for a compromise political solution, significant decisions can only ultimately be taken as a result of discussions among the contending Vietnamese parties.

Thus far, there has been no clear evidence of Communist willingness to negotiate seriously with Saigon's representatives—either directly, or by transforming the weekly formal four-sided conference into a serious negotiating forum, rather than a propagandistic arena. Nevertheless, the Vietnamese adversaries have maintained informal contacts through such intermediaries as French diplomats and neutralist figures among the large Vietnamese community in Paris.

One of the primary objects of Bruce's conversations with Xuan Thuy appears to be to find out whether Hanoi is now ready to talk directly with Saigon openly, or privately. The presence here of Tran Van Don may well furnish an indication of whether, in fact, the Communists are ready at this stage to talk with any non-Communist South Vietnamese.

It appears too early to tell how negotiating prospects will be affected by last Sunday's crucial senatorial elections in South Vietnam, in which the peace-minded An Quang Buddhist movement made a strong showing. Conversely, this might help convince President Thieu to broaden his government. Almost certainly, the results will be cited here in further support of Ambassador Bruce's argument that the Communists would have more to gain by participating legally in South Vietnamese political life from the inside than by continuing the war.

MOSCOW'S NEW MOOD

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW (NYT). After two years of caution mixed with hostility, Soviet leaders have altered their foreign-policy emphasis and are again stressing the advantages of peaceful coexistence with the capitalist world.

At the same time Moscow appears to be adopting a softer attitude toward Communist China, or at least one involving less intransigence. Those tactical moves in foreign policy have had a cumulative effect on the mood in the Soviet capital in recent weeks. Officials are somewhat more relaxed among foreigners, and diplomats argue among themselves over the meaning behind the "significances."

The Russians, in essence, have begun another "peace offensive" that may see a visit to the United Nations in October by Premier Alexei N. Kosygin.

In New York, Mr. Kosygin would undoubtedly make a major speech at the United Nations and Hanoi, during secret talks in early 1969, was somewhat more flexible than their public statements. What Ambassador Bruce and Minister Xuan Thuy will be exploring, therefore, is whether in the changed conditions of autumn 1970 the gap may somehow be bridged, and compromise formulas evolved which might be acceptable to both Saigon and the NLF.

South Vietnamese neutralists, French diplomats and others have suggested that a "broaderening" of the Saigon government, even if Gen. Thieu remains president, might satisfy Hanoi's demands for a "peace cabinet." Others have suggested that the way for a political compromise might be the South Vietnamese presidential election scheduled for the fall of 1971, in which a neutralist regime might emerge. During the 19 months of the Paris peace conference, there have also been numerous suggestions of "mixed commissions" to supervise elections in South Vietnam—commissions which might or might not acquire some measure of de facto governmental authority.

Hanoi's formal reaction to these and other compromise proposals has yet to become clear, although Mme. Nguyen Thi Binh, foreign minister of the NLF's "provisional government," indicated here earlier

that she may also provide some needed economic help, particularly if Daimler-Benz succeeds in establishing a consortium to build the world's largest truck factory here.

The Chinese, who were clearly worried by the Soviet leaders last year, have refrained from pro-

Help From Bonn

Bonn may also provide some needed economic help, particularly if Daimler-Benz succeeds in establishing a consortium to build the world's largest truck factory here.

The Chinese, who were clearly worried by the Soviet leaders last year, have refrained from pro-

Russia's Base

In the East

By Stanley Karnow

A LMA ATA—Set against a landscape of towering snow-capped peaks, this handsome city is a good place to observe one of the most sensitive sectors of Central Asia—the frontier area between Soviet Kazakhstan and China's Sinkiang Province.

For this area, once an ancient trade route that linked China with the West, East and Europe, has been of almost strategic significance to the Russians in their dispute with Peking. And, having an unlikely settlement of that dispute, it is bound to be tested for years to come.

It has long served the Russians as a base in their repeated attempts throughout history to dominate the Central Asian heartland, a mission that Moscow's rulers from Czarist days have considered their most difficult assignment.

It adjoins a region of China peopled by Uighurs, Kazakhs and other Muslim minorities who have frequently shown themselves receptive to Soviet blandishments in their efforts to resist Chinese cultural assimilation.

It is within reach of the Chinese nuclear and missile-testing grounds at Lop Nor, an irresistible target for a preemptive strike should their quarrel with Peking tempt the Russians to take real action.

It flanks a remote part of China that, because of poor communications, Beijing would find enormously difficult to man and supply in the event of a shooting war with the Soviet Union.

The Clashes

From April through August of last year, the Russians appear to have taken the initiative in staging a series of clashes with the Chinese at several key points along the Sino-Soviet border.

It is probable, too, that Soviet elements close to the border are aiding Uighur, Kazakh and other Muslim guerrilla bands that are skirmishing against the Chinese inside Sinkiang. These bands, which wander through the mountains, broadcast intermittently from a mobile radio station that calls itself "The Voice of the Partisans."

Though unwilling to disclose the extent of Soviet assistance to these guerrillas, an official here said:

"It is only natural that those inside China who are suffering should look to their friends for help."

As in the far Eastern reaches of their common border, then, the Russians and Chinese here are locked in a situation that is neither war nor peace but remains nevertheless potentially explosive.

Letters

The Doldrums

The Herald Tribune is in the August 10-Part Dejuring. The 29/30 Aug. issue of reporting non-events starts off innocently enough on Page 1 with "No Trade in Cambodia" and "No Interest in South Vietnamese Elections." On Page 2, Jarring doesn't see either Arabs or Israelis (8 inches), and Bruce doesn't see Xuan Thuy (20 inches), and on Page 3 two insurance companies do not sell insurance. On Page 5, Agostini of Naples does not ride again, and on Page 7 Spaniard is not spoken in Venice. On Page 9, Nobody made a profit, and on Page 10, Albania does not play Israel.

I hope your staff gets back to work soon.

MONTE BOSSU, JR.

Chamby, Switzerland

Dissenter

I am a young woman, born American but I never knew how badly treated I was until the women's rights militiamen took me to my attention. I suppose I should feel grateful, for they are fighting, it seems, to give me the right to have abortions! After all, it would be a great bother to have a lot of pregnant women in the fox-holes and on the front lines when girls win the glorious privilege of being drafted—unless, of course, the militiamen figure out a way to have the men stay home and have the babies.

Aside from these "realities," it seems clear that Moscow finds the conciliatory posture much more profitable than a hostile posture. Soviet strategic goals cannot be achieved by force; in fact, tension only works against Soviet interests.

Consistent Policy

The policy, in the opinion of many Westerners here, has remained strikingly consistent. It includes bringing subtle pressure on the countries of Western Europe to give the Soviet Union a greater role in European affairs. It includes a Middle Eastern situation in which the Russians remain as the principal backer and chief foreign influence in the Arab world.

A settlement with China and the eventual disengagement of the U.S. from Southeast Asia are also sought.

Soviet policy toward the U.S. is based by certain contradictions. Because it is the main source of technological knowledge and the only country that can seriously threaten the security of the Soviet Union, relations with Washington are likely to remain businesslike and, at times, even cordial.

But the United States has also been the chief barrier to Soviet dominance in the world. Crucial to the Kremlin is the fact that the United States is the chief exponent of the anti-Communist ideology.

The policy of Germany's chief Leo-nid I. Brezhnev and his colleagues has clearly been aimed at encircling the world's largest truck factory here.

The Chinese, who were clearly worried by the Soviet leaders last year, have refrained from pro-

three Soviet republics bordering on Sinkiang.

According to Western estimates, Moscow has roughly 300,000 regular troops deployed in an arc around Sinkiang. Chinese strength on the other side consists of four divisions—about 50,000 men—in addition to special frontier and militia units of doubtful ability.

Chinese Strategy

Should war erupt in this vicinity, Chinese strategy would presumably be to retreat before the Soviet forces and harass them with guerrilla tactics in the huge, rugged Sinkiang wasteland.

The Russians, fully aware that such a struggle would be long and costly, are apparently trying instead to subvert Peking's authority in Sinkiang by encouraging the 1.8 million Uighurs and two million Kazakhs in the area to oppose their Chinese overlords.

Back in 1963, when the schism between Moscow and Peking was beginning to widen, Russian agents operating in Sinkiang incited

New York Stock Exchange Trading

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1970

Page 9

Canada Cuts Discount Rate; Dollar Waves**Reflects Developments In Money Markets**

OTTAWA, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Canada cut its bank rate to 5.5 percent from 7 percent, effective today. It was the third reduction in eight months since May. The central bank indicated the move was aimed at helping to lower the unemployment rate and ease upward pressure on the Canadian dollar.

The bank rate, which governs interest charged by the federal bank on its reserve loans to commercial banks and investment dealers, is regarded primarily as a reflection of the prevailing interest rate situation in financial markets and a signal to other money-lenders.

Encouraging Money Credit

Today's reduction brings the rate down from a peak of 8 percent in force since July 16, 1969, and set May 12. The central bank lowered the rate to 7 percent June 1. The successive reductions mean central authorities are encouraging an easier regime for credit than prevailed from late 1968 to early this year, when inflation was rampant.

Amid indications that business activity was slowing down sharply under the pressure of anti-inflation policies, federal authorities have been loosening restraint on spending and credit.

Course Still Cautious

The bank rate reduction followed an assessment of the current Canadian situation by Louis Rasmussen, governor of the Bank of Canada, at a meeting of the bank's governors in Quebec City.

He said the central bank is still adopting a cautious course in an effort to avoid hitting the economy too hard with restraint policies while at the same time preventing a return of inflation.

The bank does not wish to sacrifice the significant gains that have been made in reducing the strong inflationary forces in the economy by excessive or premature monetary expansion, he said.

Mr. Rasmussen said that once stability is restored the Canadian economy will be able to sustain measured growth with increases in income related to advances in productivity.

Last May 31 the Canadian government decided to free the Canadian dollar from its previous fixed ceiling of \$2.50 U.S. cents. The bank rate cut resulted in a dip in the free-floating rate on exchange markets, to 87.93/94. It regained some strength in late trading, however, to close at 89.11/14 in London.

Stock Market Adjusted

TORONTO, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—The Canadian stock exchanges yesterday reduced the price at which shares become eligible for margin to \$1.50 from \$2.00. The minimum price was increased to \$2 from \$1 in July, 1969, to cool speculation.

The Toronto Stock Exchange said 50 percent margins will be required on shares selling at \$1 or more, 60 percent between \$1.75 and \$1.99 and 80 percent between \$1.50 and \$1.74—meaning that the investor puts up 80 percent of the value of the securities involved, getting credit on the remaining 20 percent.

**NORTH AMERICAN PROPERTIES**

Société Anonyme

2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

CONVENING NOTICE

The shareholders are invited to an extraordinary general meeting which is to be held at the registered office on Tuesday, September 22, 1970, at 4 p.m.

AGENDA

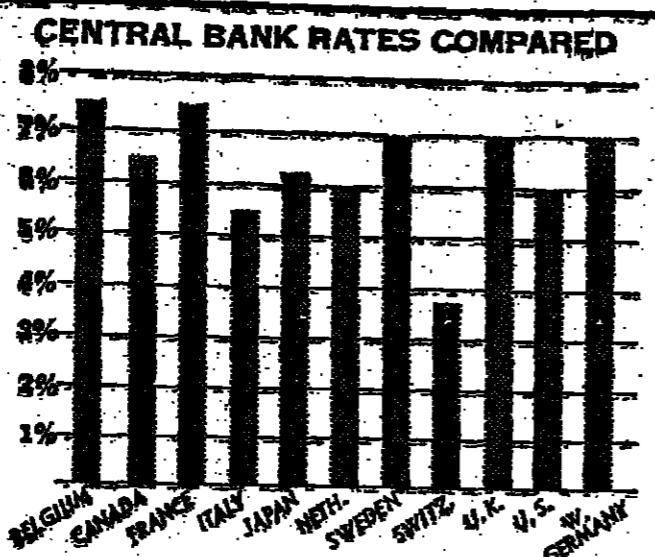
- To determine the presently issued part of the authorized capital pursuant to authorization by the general meeting of shareholders held on the date of incorporation of the Company and pursuant to resolution of the Board of Directors to increase the capital of the Company by an amount of authorized capital; amendment of Article 14 of the Articles of Incorporation so as to reflect such increase of capital.
- Amendment of Article 14 of the Articles of Incorporation so as to introduce the following new sentence in the Board of Directors' statute: "to invest funds of the directors since the date of incorporation in the corporation in shares of companies regarding more than real estate properties." The general meeting of shareholders, deciding in accordance with the provisions of Article 21 of the Luxembourg Corporation Law of 10th August 1915, may authorize the Board of Directors to increase the number of said properties from 3 to 5.
- Miscellaneous.

The same day, at 4:30 p.m. there will be held an ordinary general meeting with the following agenda:

AGENDA

- Approval to hold the annual general meeting of shareholders exceptionally on 22d September.
- Report of the Board of Directors and the statutory auditor.
- Presentation and approval of balance sheet and profit and loss account at 31st December 1969.
- Discharge to the directors and the statutory auditor.
- Appointment of directors.
- Miscellaneous.

The Board of Directors

**Sterling Hits Low for Year; Bank Rate Hike Is Rumored**

By Leslie Haynes

LONDON, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Revered speculation that Britain's bank rate might be raised hit the foreign exchange market tonight after the pound sterling's dollar rate had sunk to its lowest for a year.

Although sterling is now at its best of the year, it is now having to face added worries. These include the effect on industry of recent strikes and fears that this plus any switching out of sterling will adversely affect the balance of payments position, on the state of which overseas holders of the currency place much great emphasis.

Government spokesman are going out of their way to stress that the position is not as serious as some think it looks and there are indications that the authorities are not satisfied that they can reverse the present stamp when it suits them.

What small but persistent selling at stations by European investors pushed today's rate down from 1.62 to 1.6050, where it closed—there were signs in the market that the Bank of England was intervening by using its dollars to support the price.

Big Italian Banks Renew Accord On Interest Rates

MILAN, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—A new agreement among the 18 major Italian banks to place an upper limit on interest rates payable on both current and deposit accounts came into force today, banking sources said.

The new agreement provides for a maximum of 5 percent on deposit accounts and 7 percent on current accounts with an average amount of over \$50 million lire (\$490,000).

The former agreement, which gave a 3.75 percent upper limit on 12-month deposit accounts and 5.5 percent on current accounts over \$50 million lire, expired at the end of 1969 and in the interim rates rose as high as 18 percent as banks competed for deposits.

The new government's economic package, the sharp fall in capital outlays and a somewhat easier capital of international interest rates have combined to re-create conditions within which the interbank agreement can function, banking sources explained.

French Computer Sale

PARIS, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—International Computers International says it won a contract worth about 50 million francs (\$ 9 million) to supply five computers to Siba. The second follows the sale in June of ten computers to Romania, the company said.

Lloyds Bank to Control BOLSA Following Merger of Subsidiary

LONDON, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Lloyds Bank, the third largest bank in England before last year's rate of mergers passed, is now down the list, said today it plans to take control of the smaller Bank of London and South America (BOLSA), which has deposits of upwards of \$6 billion, will increase to more than 50 percent its share of BOLSA's stock from its previous 26 percent holding.

In a joint statement today, the two banks said that subject to further discussions, the takeover would be effected by Lloyds Bank buying a wholly owned subsidiary of BOLSA in exchange for BOLSA shares.

The statement noted that if the transaction is completed, there would continue to be substantial public participation in BOLSA.

A spokesman said that the merged BOLSA-Lloyds Bank Europe would operate as an independently managed bank with greatly increased international potential.

McKenzie International, a U.S. bank which owns about 14 percent of the BOLSA capital, will continue to be a major shareholder in the merged bank, the spokesman said.

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Japanese Payments Surplus Grows as Exports Expand

TOKYO, Sept. 1 (AP).—Japan's foreign exchange reserves in August showed their first in-

crease in four months, growing by \$10 million to \$8.53 billion, the Finance Ministry announced today.

Trade surpluses and net foreign portfolio investment by foreigners in Japanese stocks, which more than offset repayment of overseas debts, were major factors contributing to the increase, it said.

Imports in July rose 21 percent to \$1.7 billion from \$1.4 billion a year earlier, producing a trade surplus of \$700 million, up 3.2 percent from \$677 million a year earlier.

While the international account remains a general reading for the Japanese, the growth rate of the Japanese economy probably will decline in the second half of fiscal 1970 ending March 31, 1971, according to Bank of Japan.

The bank in its September newsletter released today, said that the export outlook has dimmed, especially to the United States and Southeast Asia; and that orders for machinery have peaked out.

Despite this, the bank said, Japan's gross national product is still expected to grow at a real rate of over 10 percent in both fiscal 1970 and fiscal 1971.

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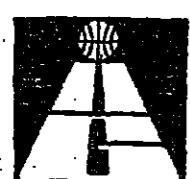
The bank in its September newsletter released today, said that the export outlook has dimmed, especially to the United States and Southeast Asia; and that orders for machinery have peaked out.

Despite this, the bank said, Japan's gross national product is still expected to grow at a real rate of over 10 percent in both fiscal 1970 and fiscal 1971.

Imports in July rose 21 percent to \$1.7 billion from \$1.4 billion a year earlier, producing a trade surplus of \$700 million,

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked	Prev.
Bank of Am. S.P.	60 ^{1/2}	61 ^{1/2}	61 ^{1/2}
65 75 65			
First Chicago	58 ^{1/2}	59	58 ^{1/2}
First Nat. Bank	67 ^{1/2}	68	67 ^{1/2}
First Nat. Co.	54	55	54
All dividends			



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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Mid-Year Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds		Eurobonds		Other Bonds	
Aer Ling 61-61	99	91	91	NipponEis 71-81	99
Alitalia 70-70	97	101	97	W.Kids 5-55	79
Alitalia Parts 61-61	97	101	97	Konkatsu 61-64	57
Alitalia 71-71	97	101	97	Swissair 61-64	57
Alitalia 72-72	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 73-73	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 74-74	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 75-75	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 76-76	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 77-77	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 78-78	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 79-79	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 80-80	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 81-81	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 82-82	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 83-83	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 84-84	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 85-85	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 86-86	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 87-87	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 88-88	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 89-89	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 90-90	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 91-91	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 92-92	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 93-93	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
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Alitalia 99-99	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 100-100	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
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Alitalia 102-102	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 103-103	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 104-104	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 105-105	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 106-106	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 107-107	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
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Alitalia 130-130	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 131-131	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 132-132	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 133-133	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 134-134	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 135-135	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 136-136	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 137-137	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 138-138	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 139-139	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 140-140	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 141-141	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 142-142	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 143-143	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
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Alitalia 145-145	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 146-146	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 147-147	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 148-148	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
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Alitalia 153-153	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 154-154	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 155-155	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 156-156	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 157-157	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 158-158	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 159-159	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 160-160	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 161-161	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 162-162	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 163-163	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 164-164	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 165-165	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57
Alitalia 166-166	97	101	97	Swissair 64-64	57</td



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North opened the diagrammed hand with one diamond, to East's surprise, and South responded one spade.

When North then jumped to three diamonds, South was in a quandary. This general principle on mystic hands is to stop as quickly as possible, but from South's angle three diamonds was most unlikely to be the best contract for his side.

South bid three spades and would have liked to play that contract. Unfortunately for him, such a bid is forcing in standard methods when partner has made a strong rebid. North naturally raised spades.

West's opening lead was the club king. He continued with the ace and jack of clubs, winning the first three tricks. East signaled in diamonds,

clubs, in the hope that East held the spade ten. This defense was doubly unfortunate, for it misled East into thinking that the declarer held the diamond jack.

When South ruffed the fourth club, cashed the king and queen of spades, led the diamond king, East not unnaturally covered with the ace. This turned out to be an error, for South ruffed and reached this position:

NORTH

♦ —	—
♦ AK	—
♦ Q543	—
♦ —	—

WEST

♦ —	—
♦ 842	—
♦ —	—
♦ 54	—

EAST

♦ —	—
♦ 842	—
♦ —	—
♦ 987	—

SOUTH

♦ —	—
♦ A10	—
♦ J975	—
♦ —	—

When South extracted the missing trump by leading the spade ace, he threw a diamond from dummy, and East was in pain. Whatever suit he chose to discard would allow South to develop his 10th trick.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

GHOST	TENS	MAMA
JINN	10	ODIN
IMAGINE	9	UNTITLE
ADALGIO	8	ARTIS
ELIANARION	7	ONG
LYRIC	6	STORMARE
MER	5	STEPPEN
ORAH	4	AIRPL
ALLSEAFIR	3	CASITOR
GRATIAH	2	CLASITOR
LUGS	1	IMAGES
PADDLED		RAIF
ANIMUS		ARTIST
DORS		ELAINE
HOMNETT		ELAINE
PLAYHOUSE		ELAINE
BUTTERFLY		ELAINE
TIKKER		ELAINE
UNRIE		OCATI
OCATI		RUDIER
TSAR		TSAR
ISSO		ESOPS

Neither side was vulnerable.

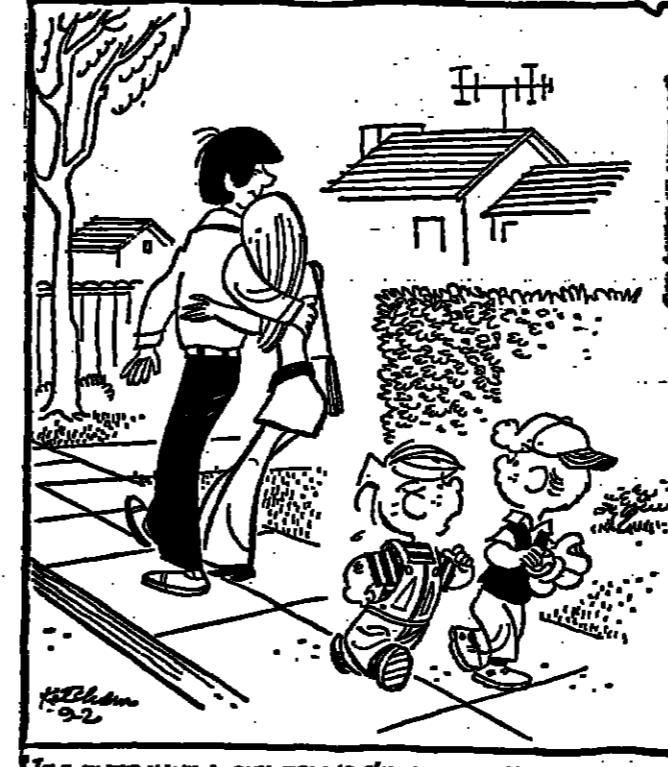
The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♦	Pass	1 ♣	2 ♠
3 ♦	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
4 ♦	Pass	4 ♣	Pass

West led the club King.

The right defense at the fourth trick was to lead the diamond jack, but West unwillingly led a fourth round of

DENNIS THE MENACE



'IF I EVER HAVE A GIRL FRIEND, I'M NOT GONNA HOLD HER UP! SHE'S GONNA LEARN TO WALK BY HERSELF!'

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SABOS

OAPIN

RICCUS

THELAH

that scrambled word game
BY HENRY ALFORD AND DON LEE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: PLUSH BISON QUIVER THRIVE
Answer: What the customs inspector said the smuggler's cus...—OPEN & SHUT

BOOKS

THE THREE TRIALS OF MANIREMA
By Jose J. Veiga. Translated from the Portuguese by Pan G. Bird. Knopf. 154 pp. \$4.95.

THE MISPLACED MACHINE
And Other Stories
By Jose J. Veiga. Translated from the Portuguese by Pan G. Bird. Knopf. 141 pp. \$4.95.

MY SWEET ORANGE TREE
By Jose Mauro de Vasconcelos. Translated from the Portuguese by Edgard H. Miller. Knopf. 214 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THESE three volumes represent the first appearance in English of two contemporary Brazilian writers of some reputation in their home country. Except that both fall into our knowledge of the poorer and less appetizing side of Brazilian life, they have—on the basis of these books—little in common. Jose Veiga is a writer of wider range, greater complexity and with a larger reach. He is dark in coloring and more somber in mood. Even his playfulness has a grotesque and macabre side. Vasconcelos is relaxed, expansive, emotional. He plays on the heartstrings and is not afraid to push sentiment to the edge of sentimentality. Although there are children in Veiga's stories, none lives the carefree life of the urchin in "My Sweet Orange Tree."

Veiga is never quite light-hearted. "Holiday Sunday," stark and stripped, is a powerful disquisition on the treatment of the Indians by their so-called superiors. "Courting Couple" is a satirical spoof of small-town marriage practice. The stolid duo is careful of all the proprieties and needs except those of their own senses. The title story mocks the bureaucracy of a hamlet that acquires a machine that no one has ordered, no one can run, and no one knows what it is for. Nevertheless, the machine brings the town great prestige. Its presence turns out to be greater justification than its function.

His stories are not so simple as the summaries indicate. There is always something above and beyond the facts of the story. Call it allegory, if you will, or symbol or social commentary. But something more is always being meant than is being said. This trait is seen best in "The Three Trials of Manirema."

One day, the citizens of Manirema, a nondescript country town, notice a pack train of men and horses settling down not far from them across the stream. The townsfolk, hungry for news and novelty, look forward to meeting the strangers. But nothing happens. The others, silent and unfriendly, wall themselves in and go about their mysterious work. Contact is finally made. One man is hired to haul sand; a loud-mouthed shopkeeper forces his way into their compound for a visit. Both regret their action. They reappear frightened and broken in spirit and soon an undefinable dread hangs over the town. Only one man, the smith, outshines the strangers and is left alone.

During this time the town suffers two visitations. In the first, a huge pack of dogs intent on the season for them. At the same time, he is excellent in school, brings flowers to his teachers, and works hard to buy a gift for his poor stricken father. He has the understanding of an ant and the dedication of a missionary. He sounds unbelievable and he is. I found the sermon sticky, the incidents embarrassing. Zeze is closer to "Penrod" and Horatio Alton than to Golding's "Lord of the Flies," and it seems a little late in the season for that.

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

1	Charles or George	46	Narcotic
2	Do a farm job	49	Biblical character
3	Shawl or scarf	52	Chaucer locale
4	Kind of plum	53	Fish dams
5	Belgrade name	54	Enola Gay's cargo
6	Montague	55	Motive
7	Sicilian city	56	Ventured
8	Repute	57	Carefree
9	Colorado resort	58	Berliners' man for East German police
10	Prison: Colloq.	59	Sister of Calista
11	Capital of Australia	60	Renaissance instruments
12	Mirth, in France	61	Brand
13	City in Yemen	62	Brand
14	Fawns	63	Cattle genus
15	Western sight	64	Diamond figure for short
16	Gay —	65	Brand
17	Inlet	66	Brand
18	Sharp cold	67	Brand
19	Fruit of the wintergreen	68	Brand
20	Large marine snails	69	Brand
21	Sub rosa	70	Brand
22	Abbr.	71	Brand
23	Gives out news	72	Brand
24	sub rosa	73	Brand
25	Abbr.	74	Brand
26	Mockingbird	75	Brand
27	— Powell, founder of Boy Scouts	76	Brand
28	Conjunction	77	Brand
29	"Town"	78	Brand
30	East Indian dish	79	Brand
31	Town in Belgium	80	Brand
32	Big Ten team: Abbr.	81	Brand
33	Revolutionary War general	82	Brand
34	Part	83	Brand
35	Lamented	84	Brand
36	Opera immortal	85	Brand
37	Cuts of meat	86	Brand
38	Kind of button	87	Brand

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14				15					16			
17				18					19			
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37				42					43			
38				44					45			
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40				46					47			
41				47					48			
42				48		</						

Defeat Cards, Buy Reliever Herbel

Mets Gain Ground and Pitching Help

By Joseph Durso

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1 (NYT).—The New York Mets, looking for help in the home stretch of a troublesome summer, bought Ron Herbel from the San Diego Padres last night and then helped themselves to an 11-6 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

The Mets laid out an undisclosed amount of cash for Herbel, a 32-year-old relief pitcher who had ap-

peared 64 times for the Padres this season. That made him the workhorse of the National League, but his earned-run average of 4.94 indicated he was an undistinguished workhorse.

Herbel did not report until today, but for a while last night it seemed as though the Mets' starting staff took the message. Jerry Koosman, pitching with a bit more command than usual during this puzzling summer, stopped the Car-

dinals on two hits until the sixth as the Mets rushed to a 6-0 lead.

But in the home half of the sixth, the Cardinals pounded five runs across the plate with two down on a three-run home run by Joe Torre and a two-run homer by Ed Simmons.

Suddenly, the Mets were surrounded by the problem that had put them into narrow straits,

and in third place with only 31 games to go: ineffective pitching.

Before all the heavy hitting be-

gan, the Mets and Cardinals seemed headed in opposite directions. The Mets had lost three games in a row and seven of nine; the Cardinals had won four straight and seven of nine.

But the Mets came out swinging against Nelson Briles with three runs in the first inning and knocked him out before the inning was ended. They did it on a single by Tommie Agee, a double by Cleon Jones, a walk to Art Shamsky, a two-run single by Donn Clendenon and an infield grounder by Ken Boswell.

An inning later, Agee drilled his 22nd home run, off Mike Torrez, making it 4-0, and three innings after that, a pair of walks and a two-out single by Shamsky made it 6-0.

At that point, Koosman appeared safe enough. But the old haunting refrain of this long summer came back in the home half of the sixth, which Koosman started with two walks.

After two outs, Torre lifted his 18th home run, and after a single by Jose Cardenal, rookie catcher Simmons hit his second over the leftfield fence.

But the batters went to the rescue of the pitchers again, and Agee led the charge again with a leadoff double in the seventh. Garrett followed with a single and went to second on the throw home that held Agee at third. Then Jones added a single for two comfort runs.

Orioles 10, Yankees 2

In the American League, Brooks Robinson drove in three runs and Paul Blair and Eddie Hendricks added two each as Baltimore capitalized on early New York errors and drubbed the Yankees, 10-2.

Senators 5, Indians 4

Frank Howard crashed a home run with a man on in the fifth inning to tie the Minnesota's Harmon Killebrew for the American League lead with 38—Washington defeated Cleveland, 5-4.

Red Sox 4, Tigers 2

Ray Culp drove in the tie-breaking run with a ninth-inning single and posted his 14th victory as Boston defeated Detroit, 4-2, to move within one-half game of the Tigers in a battle for third place in the American League East.

Tuesday's Game

Phillies 3, Cubs 2

Terry Harmon's two-out pinch hit in the 13th inning lifted Philadelphia to a 3-2 victory over Chicago, wrecking the Cubs' hopes of gaining ground on first-place Pittsburgh in the National League East.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	69	62	.525	—
Chicago	69	63	.524	1
New York	69	64	.515	1 1/2
St. Louis	69	64	.491	8
Philadelphia	69	70	.470	7
Baltimore	69	70	.454	12 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	69	62	.507	—
Los Angeles	72	58	.544	11 1/2
San Francisco	69	63	.532	18 1/2
Atlanta	69	67	.492	22
Houston	69	70	.470	22 1/2
San Diego	69	72	.434	22

Monday's Results

New York 11, St. Louis 5.
(Only game scheduled.)

Tuesday's Games
(Not included in Standings)

Philadelphia at Chicago, night.

Pittsburgh at Montreal, night.

New York at St. Louis, night.

San Francisco at Cincinnati, night.

Seattle at Los Angeles, night.

Wednesday's Results

New York 11, St. Louis 5.
(Only game scheduled.)

Tuesday's Games
(Not included in Standings)

Philadelphia at Montreal, night.

Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, night.

New York at St. Louis, night.

San Francisco at Los Angeles, night.

Seattle at Los Angeles, night.

Wednesday's Results

Washington 4, Boston 3.

Baltimore 4, Boston 3.

Minnesota 4, Boston 3.

Philadelphia 4, Boston 3.

Wednesday's Results

Washington 4, Cleveland 4.

Baltimore 4, New York 2.

Boston 4, Detroit 2.

(Only game scheduled.)

Tuesday's Games
(Not included in Standings)

Chicago at Oakland, night.

Seattle at Los Angeles, night.

Cleveland at Washington, night.

Baltimore at New York, night.

Detroit at Boston, night.

Minnesota at Milwaukee, night.

Wednesday's Results

Washington 4, Cleveland 3.

Baltimore 4, New York 3.

Boston 4, Detroit 3.

(Only game scheduled.)

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